EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution, Political Assassination and Tendency to Monarchism.

Wapoleon and General Prim Talk of Cuba, the Sickles Mete and Prince Wapoleon as King.

Prussian Extradition of Germans and Ameriean Finance in Germany.

The Irish Land System --- Its Workings and Consequences.

By mail from Europe we have the following special correspondence in valuable detail of our capie telegrams to the 25th of September.

ination of the Governor of Tarragona-The Harbinger of Another Revolution-Napoleon the Third and General Prim-The Conferences at Paris-The Emperor France on Prince Napoleon's Eligibility for the Throne-What His Majesty Thinks of MADRID, Sept. 23, 1569.

It has frequently been thought by turnking men that crime and murder, like plagues and choleras, were epitiemical. In Spain one is led to believe it almost a certainty, for so regular are revolutions, assassinations and incendiarism that any individual who has paid attention to their courses may predict when the next revolution or assassination will take place. The present century has been notorious for this species of epidemy and for the consistent regularity of their occurrence. Within every year stace 1800 two or three notable persons have been assassinated, with or without sanction of authority. The first unfortunate notable of this present year was Seder Guiterrez, Civil Governor of Burges, following which the assassinations of the minor persons in authority, the Alcalde of Santa Cruz de Campezu, and the attempted shooting of Colonel Lagunero, commandant of the government troops at Tafalia, in Navarre, and the last of this iniquitous catalogue of which I am about to speak is the stabbing with a Catalan knife of the Civil Governor of Tarragons, which occurred the day before yesterday

republican chiefs the most emment and able of the republican deputies started four or five days ago on a tour of propagandism throughout Spain to preach the gospel of the new federal republic. Emilio Castellar went to Saragossa, and, if we may credit the Iqualitad, 30,000 people assembled to hear him in the plaza of that city. Atheistic Suner and Dionado Luis Blanc went to Barcelona, where by bursts of republican eloquence they moved the whole city to revolutionary pitch. Fernando Garrido started for Seville, Malaga and Cadiz, and by his able and legical advocacy of the rights of freemen evoked as much revolutionary enthusiasm as ought to satify the most radical of the class. Frederico Caro went to Atleante, and the tele-gram from that city speaks of the meeting in this manner:- "Pacific republican manifestation; 50,000 people assembled to celebrate the anaiversary of the mber revolution; the people demand revision of the article 33 of the constitution (monarchie article); infinity of banners; music, and a repique of beils; incomparable order in the ranks." Lievienant General Blas Pierrad, who recently published his manifesto, went to Tarragona, where a vast concourse assembled in the public plaza to hear his exposi-tions upon the duty of the republicans and the action they ought to take should povernmental authorities invite a foreign King to the sacred soil of

breast, another staboed him in the back, and furfor General Pietrad, and a low of the most reasonable of the republicans, Senor Reges had the reasonable of the republicans, Senor Reges had the most reasonable of the republicans, Senor Reges had the most and the body would have been trampled and form, and the most saddened it not repentiant, dispersed quiett for their homes. These details have been given only by telegraph; by to-morrow we may expect them from the correspondents of the Maierid press.

In the meantune the capital is profoundly shocked and the extreme monarchosts regard the assassination as an explicit, unmistakable, categorical declaration of war on the pair of the republicans against constituted authority. General Pietral while on his way to the city of Valencia was arrested by order of the government and conducted back to Tarregons. Some of the assassins have been arrested on suspicion.

The continents of the press, commencing with the ministerial organ, it imported, are as fonower—

For the first time in the exercise of individual rights there has been committed a crime to herrible act degree for first the representative of the supreme antisority in Tarragons while in the exercise of ducies imposed on him by the orecament. Upon the republican propagandists fails the responsibility of the crime. When they cresented memorial to Tarragons while in the exercise of ducies imposed on him by the overnment. Upon the republican propagandists fails the responsibility of the crime. When they oresented themselves at Consumpris in the conflict that took place there must be also deprived in the protests against took place the republican were load in their protests against is not eas our day (of the monarchist) to protest upon the late tracedy at Tarragona. But this is not enough, The government was call to its add the strength of the haston for the immediate suppression of these disturbances and must prohibit these apostics of the monarchistist to protest against it and demands or one of the offenders. The P

ask the government of order and justice. The republicajournals, for instance the Prople, says— "But converporaries announce the death of the Governor protein
of Tarragona, Señor Garcia Reyes. We deplore it
tragedy with all the energy of our soil, however
occurred, and by whoever committed. The monoble passion and the best intentions cann
exculpate the crime of murner. But we minot accept the comparison that some of ocolleagues make between this last and the assasination of the Governor of Burgos. Between bo
catastrophes there is a vast difference. SenGuiterres was the victim or fanations theocratiwhile pursuing legal and legitimate duties; it
Senor Garcia Reyes was sacrificed by revolutional
indignation while endeavoring to restrain a sacrright of the citizens of Tarragona—the right
meeting in public."

Indignation while endeavoring to restrain a sacred right of the citizens of Tarragona—the right of anesting in public."

How the republicans will relish the imprisonment of the old chief Lieutenant General Pierrad will yet be seen, perhaps, with serious consequences. All these propagnations and speeches of the republican chiefs, with the enthusiasm that they evoke, are but harbingers of the revolution that is certainly coming, which will leave the country in a most pittable pilght when final peace shall have arrived.

A certain pardonable curlosity on the part of all is the consequence of General Prim's conversation with Napoleon it! The Madrid people and the press, who are the slowest people in the world in the matter of news, know no more of what look place at the interview than you know in America. Whatever it was General Prim imparted it to his colleagues in the ministry at a council held yesterday. The most generally accepted account of it by parties who know more of what is going on in the government than any other is that Frim and the Ambassa dor Salustiano Olozaga taized with Napoleon about the dynasiy and the Cuban question, which is, of course, probable, as Napoleon could be concerned in nothing else. That the dynastic question was started by Prim, with the question to Napoleon a to what his views were upon it, and that Kapoleon, after recapitulating, with his usual actures and tersoness, at that had transpired in South since the September revolution and the causes that

upon what should be best for the country, said that he thought it best that the old dynasty should be restored in the person of Don Aphonso, Prince of Asturias, as it would be better for the country utilimately, setting at once all fictious claims to the throne; that he believed it would not be difficult to persuade Isabelia to abdicate in favor of her chid and her family; that Montpensier would be but a poor substitute for Alphonso, who might, under judicious tuition and good training mader a responsible regency, be made the very best constitutional king, besides having all the traditional glories of that branea of the Bourbons in his favor, while Montpensier was a Frenchmac, a stranger and an Orientist of a branen ostracized from the soil of France, and delicately hinting that the people of France might possibly take offence at Spain cherishing a party immical to their advancement and progress, which would likely distu b the narmony and good feeling that had existed so long between both nations.

of France imight possibly take offered waterement and progress, which would likely distu b the narmony and good feeling that had existed so long between both nations.

Olozara, who has made a prominent history in Spain, and was a tulee of a neo-Catholic, and whose west known attachments to Catholiciam and the habella Bourbon branch dynasty, is proverbial, it is said rutbed his hands cestatically and said. "Yes, your Majesty, that has boen hist my incherto nnexpressed thought. It is a positio conclusion to factions suppositions, and the irregularity which the revolution naturally produced. I am glad that you take this view of the dynastic quistion, and I hope he memarchic parties will unit for this end and happy consummation of all doubts and fears. Under the democratic constitution no king, least of all Alphoniso, after caroul caucat on under suitable totorsing of responsible paster, can be objectionable. It is a distateful to Spanish pride that the crown of Spain should be refused by third princes, and a curative to revolutionary disruption is Prince Alphoniso's recognition as the legitimate candidate to the throno."

General trum hesitated, demurred from giving his opinion untake had theoroughly appreciated Napicon's convictions and the press and cons, was very cautions about committing himself, but finally said that though he externmed no remarkable love for the Bourbons after so many years of misrale, be believed that since victor Emanuel refused to sanction the candidatare of Aosia and Genou's Duke, and Ferdinand of Fortagal and King Luis conid not be induced to accept the throne, and a robenzoilern and the Duke of Edmburg were the streamed no remarkable love for the Bourbons after so many years of misrale, be believed that since victor Emanuel refused to sanction the candidatare of Aosia and Genou's Duke, and Ferdinand of Fortagal and King Luis conid not be induced to accept the throne, and a robenzoilern and head how the prince. "An hyes, the Prince Napoleon," said his Majesty masingly. "What do you hain

"But you have heard, doubtless, about the Ameri-

"But you have heard, doubtless, about the American Minister at Madrid sending a note to the State Department about Cuba, in which he offers the mediation of the United States for a reconcitation between the Spanish government and Cuba, or offers to purchase for a ceptain sum, hereafter to be agreed upon, the island of Cuba, and adding that if the war lasted much longer the belligerency of the Cubans would be recognized; is there not a threat implied herer! asked Frm.

"No, I cannot see it in that light; it is a fair s adenest of the situation in which the American government finds itself placed by the sympathy of the American people. If you think you have the power to maintain your position in Cuba, my advice would be to send troops to Cuba of sufficient force would be to send troops to Cuba of sufficient force would be to send troops to Cuba of sufficient force would be to send troops to Cuba of sufficient force would be to send troops to the American and the Instruction immediately, to postpone all negotiations upon the sale, cossion to, or mediation of the United States until you can see what your reinforcements would be able to effect. Send a poil, e answer to the note of the American Minister, state your convictions that you are able to suppress the insurrection, and lose no time in exerting your efforts and power toward effecting that end. You have plenty of material, it is evident on the Penlinsuia, and if will be your fault if you do not succeed," replied Napoleon.

The conclusion arrived at according to the

replied Napoleon.

The conclusion arrived at, according to the Madrid journals, was that Napoleon should use his Madrid journals, was that Napoleon should use his influence with the American government to stay all negotiations for three months if Prim and Olozaga supported the candidature of Prince Alphonso.

Here is a other version of the conference from Paris, dated Paris, September 19, which reads as follows:—

grandfather, Dom Fernando, who will be regent of the kingdom during his minority."

It will, therefore, be established that in the event
of Dom Luis' decease the crowns of Spain and Portugal util fall as mational inheritance to the king of
Portugal, each nation, however, to preserve its
autonomy, its administration and its Parliament,
this arrangement will be submitted by Señores Frim
and Silveis to their colleagues at Madrid. Those gentiemen have not promised anything yet, except sustaining whatever the other munisters agree. The
ministers after coming to an agreement will submit
the question fully and frankly to the people. The
Spanish government will then present to the Cortes
a project of law of the above nature, and General
Prin has answered that after the Cortes Constituentes
have agreed and decreed the law the country shall
give obedience.

ve obegience.
This also is possible and probable, except that with a republican revolution and a Cuban rebellion it will be difficult for General Prim to enforce peaceful sub-

GERMANY.

Prossian Extradition of a Minor-The Young Man Sent from State to State-The Indus-trial Movement-Will Peace be Freserved !-American Stocks in Frankfort, FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1869.

The Prussian police have committed an act unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. On Friday last they took a minor out of the house of his parents and transported him to Offenbach, a Hessan town three miles off, giving him notice at the same time that he would be hable to three months' imprisonment if ever again showing his face on Prussian territory. The police at Offenbach asked the young man whether he had any means of subsistence, and, as he denied this, they trans-ported him back to Frankfort, in accordance with the Gotha treaty, to which Prussia herself is a party. Here the smair rests at present, the police having probably referred to Berlin for instructions what to do in this dilemma. The fact is that Prussia makes A responsible for the misdeed of B. A minor can do nothing by his own free will; he has been expatriated by his father, and if Prussia were a law-abiding government it must have waited until the minor came of age to give him the option of remaining as a citizen at his birthpiace, or of leaving the country if he chose to

have waited until the minor came of age to give him the option of remaining as a citizen at his birth-piace, or of leaving the country if he chose to emigrate. The consequence of this arbitrary treatment is, that the animosity against Prussia gets stronger than ever, and that wealthy persons, who are not compelled by their business to remain nere, propose to leave. Thus, our first bookseller and printer's shop will be shut up one of these days, the owner removing to another piace out of the clutches of the Prussian police.

The meeting of the delegates of the work people at Basle will bring about a split in the democratic party, and will cause the secession of all those who object to go to the length of communism. The resolution passed at Busle, that all private property in land shall be confiscated for the benefit of the community, and the opinion expressed and advocated by the majority, that the right to bequeath by a last will property to heirs at law shall be done away with has proved to the democratic party that they would lose the support of every honest man if they would lose the support of every honest man if they would make chemics of the peasants, by far the most numerous part of the population. It is a matter of course, that if such vagaries did not suit Bismarck and Napolecop, by frightening the majority of the people and by driving a wedge into the democratic party, they would have long ago put a stop to them. Another Congress of the friends of peace and liberty is now speechmaking at Lausanne. It is a his very well to take about the blessings of liberty and peace; every man will agree to that. Still, if at the same time such changes in political and social ansirs are contemplated as cannot be brought about the linauguration of an era of peace. The declarations of some literary men, that France wants no extension of her territory, is good for nothing, as long as one man has it in his power to march a million of soldiers across the frontier. It is an old proverb, "You cannot longer keep peace, unles

sudden suppression. This is not believed even by people on the apot, as is proved by a great many new buildings, which would not be undertaken if people were resilty afraid of a decay of these places if gambling were brought to a close.

Our Bourse is now in smooth waser again. Americans are very firm in spite of the high premium on gold, which appears totally mexplicable, while exchanges are drooping; still, as money continues cheap, investors come forward every day. With regard to morigace bonds, there is no market any more here for them, notwithstanding all that is reserted to the contrary by interested parties. Austrian funds have recovered in consequence of the improvement in the French Emperor's heath and the better condition of the Vienna Bourse. In the produce market hops are firm, but have not improved their price, though the harvest is worsthan midding, as there are yet large quantities stowed up from last year.

What Germany Says of the Council-The Papal Force in the Riernal City-Trans-atlantic Prelates-Archbishop McCloskey-Pius the Ninth "in Funds"-Satire on the Bonapartes.

Anti-Papal journals, particularly in Germany, foresee a considerable falling off in the attendance of Catholic bishops summoned to the Council, and announce that at least 300 will stay at home. The semi-official organs of the Roman government, on the other hand, and the official journal of the Council, the Civilla Cattolica, reduce the figure of probaple absentees to sixty at the outside. Meanwhile I athers habitually resident in Rome or already nal bishops-Mattei, Patrizi, Amat, Clarelli, Di nabo, Milesi, Silvestri, Sacconi, Quaglia, Panebianco, De Luca, Bizzarri, Pitra, Guidi, Hoheniohe, Billo, Buonaparte, Ferrieri, Barili, Berargi, Monaco, Cardi nal deacons—Antonelli, Caterini, Mertel, Pentini, Consolini, Borromeo, Capalti,

The Latin patriarchs of Constantinople and Jeru salem are here, and thirty archbishops and bishops, chiefly of imaginary sees in partibus, the title of archbishop being conferred on all the Pope's resident household prelates and diplomatic nuncios to give them rank and ecclesiastical precedence without the positive duties of bona fide sees. Such are the Nuncio Franchi, just returned from Madrid; Archbishop of Thessalonica, in Macedonia; De Mérode, Archbishop of Melithene, in Armenia, the Pope's almoner; Tizzani, Archbishop of Nisibi, in Pope's aimoner; Tizzani, Archbishop of Nisioi, in Mesopotamia, chief aimoner of the Pope's army, &c. There are some lew really working archbishops and bishops, however, in the above number, among whom it may mention the Archbishops of New York and Mexico and the Bishops of St. Hippolyte, in Austria, and Montreat, in Canada. The Archbishop of New York is among the latest arrivals, and has aircany taken steps for installing himself with Phope's decorum in the Estenal City. He has engaged a very handsome equipage and a pair of beautiful cream-folored horses of the celebrated Rospiglios bread, for Which he is to pay \$250 a month, which, perhaps, might be considered very cheap in New York, but is a sum about double what is usually charged in Rome for a carriage and pair in the winter months, and shows what an effect the Council will have in rating the price of all articles of luxury as well as necessity here.

The Pope will be in funds at any rate: for the

what an effect the Council will have in rathing the price of all articles of inxury as well as necessity here.

The Pope will be in funds at any rate; for the Halian government has just sent him 7,000,050 of lire, chiefly in Pontifical gold and silver coins, in payment of the transier or Pontifical gold and silver coins, in payment of the arrears due by the former on account of the Pontifical gold and silver coins, in payment of the Pontifical gold and silver coins, in payment of the Pontifical gold and silver to the kingdom of Italy.

The construction of the enclosure and scats of the Council that in St. Peter's continues actively. There seems to be no foundation for the ramors of repubcan plots to set fire to the whole concern; but it is true that soldiers of the corps of veterans are on guard around the works night and day, and eat, arma and sicep by turns on the spot. Wrin so much woodwork an accident might always occur and endanger the existence of the linest church in the world. Continual surveillance is therefore necessary, and the detachment of fremen always stationed in the Vatican Paiace have orders to be ready to act at an instant's notice.

Preparations for the exhibition of works of Cath-

in the Variean Palace have orders to be ready to act at an instant's notice.

Preparations for the exhibition of works of Catholic art and industry are also being made in the spacious Carthusian cloister of Santa Maria degit Angelt, where a glass roof is to be constructed for the more advantageous lighting of the objects exhibited. These are to be divided into lour classes.

Perst—Sacred dicinsils and wases used at the altar, of various materials, from the simplest to the most precious.

precious.

Sconid—Vestments and ornaments for priests and altars, suitable to various ranks and scieminities.

Third—Works of art, relating to the Catholic worning subjects.

Third—Works of art, relating to the Cataolic worship or Christian subjects.

Fourth—Works of art or industry for the ornament of caurches.

Most of the contributions will be modern, that its dating from the rematssance period to our own times, but a special section will be reserved for mechasist works. At the combinant of the French embassy a pamphiet has been seized in Rome as insuting to the imperial opinisty in France. This south, which is attributed to the celebrated priest Margotti, editor of the Turin Unita Catolica, is entitled "I stateparte ed i Bonaparte," and assumes to be "complied by the author of the History of Robbers in the kingdom of Italy." The Roman bookseller, Verzaschi, excused himself for keeping a seller, Verzaschi, excused himself for keeping a saining to the imperim of this year frame. This squip, which is actributed to the celebrated press Margottl, editor of the Turin Childe Contonead, is entitled "Autoparte ed it Bonaparte," and assumes to be "compled by the author of the History of Robbers in the kingdom of Italy." The Romana bookselier, verzasoni, excused himself for keeping a pamphiet so satirical against the Pope's protector by the mere face of its having received the copies for saic through the Custom Aloue, where an foreign books are subjected to the perusal of an official censor offore alimitance. His argument was considered valid; so the government paid him the value of the Custom Aloue, where an formed the work is that the Bonaparte family spring from that of the Malaparte, which flourised in light in the thirteenth century, and the satirical part of it consists in a historical and critical examination of the respective careers of Napoleon II., in order to determine whether, by their actions toward the supreme Fonthir and the Chinic, they have deserved the modern nomencature of Bonaparte or rather mediceval ancessors.

Such passages as the following cannot be very flatering to the imperial family:—"in the Bonaparte family here have one assome honest men; but there have been also some some honest men; but there have been also some some honest men; but there was Napoleon who maprisoned Phus VII., and mis elder prother, who consoled him."

The Ex-King of Naples of the 2nd of September reports—

The Romans have expected to see a renewal of the century there was Napoleon who maprisoned Phus VII., and mis elder prother, who consoled him.

The Romans have expected to see a renewal of the century there was constituted by the king of Naples, of presenting a hackney to the loty See over the kingdom of the Two Solides. The animal used to be a winte mare, richly caparisoned, carrying a purse of 7,000 gooden ducate.

The Rambal very marked to the proper of the same with the Buil of Tope Adrian. He was an exception of the proper of the proper of the pr

The Romans have expected to see a renewal of the ceremony, performed by the King of Naples, of presenting a markney to the Pope, on st. Peter's day, as an earnest of homage and recognition of the suzeriaty of the Holy See over the kingdom of the Two Stelles. The animal used to be a winte mare, richly caparisoned, carrying a purse of 7,000 go.dem ducats strached to the saddle, and the presentation was made on June 20 by the Ambassador of the King of Naples, under the portico of St. Peter's, as an acknowledgment of vessiange to the Sovereign Pontiff. This custom, which dated back to Charles of Anjon, ceased in 1750, under the reign of Ferdinand IV., the personal enemy of Pope Fins VI., whose election he had opposed. The presentation of the hackney was replaced by the purely private offering of 16,000 crowns deposited in the caisse of the Montide-Piété at Rome, at the disposal of the Pope. This offer Pins VI. at first refused, asserted his inviolable rights, and took note of the disobetience of the King of Naples. At a later period, however, the same Pope, finding himself in want of money, wished to lay his hand on the deposit, out the funds had been withdrawn a few months before by order of the Emperor Napoleon I., without any information sent to his Holiness.

Emperor Napoleon I., without any information sent to his Holiness.

* If results, continues the writer, that the concession made by Plus IX. In no way affects the real or protended rights of the Holy see; the question of the hackney was intact and in suspense; it has just been solved afresh. Next year, on June 20, the solvenin presentation of the steed will be re-established and the Pope will be acknowledged as suzerain lord of the old kingdom of the Two Sicilies. By this act Frencis II. will connect his own rights of sovereignty with the temporal rule of the Pope, which will consulted an additional though but a slight, guarantee, and we shall see the white mare, accounted in bousings of red or blue velvet, presented by a courtier on his knees to the Pope in person.

IRELAND.

The Land Question Agitation-A Universal Cry for Reform—The Latest Evictions—How a Houseless Farmer Died—"Smoking Them Out" in Waterford—Memory of the "Wild serves—Beneficial Inducace of the Quakers— An Aristocrat Describes the Tenants.

KILLARNEY, Sept. 20, 1860.
The cry of Land Reform has extended to every louse and cabin in the South. I have visited Water ford, crossed Tipperary—which I intend visiting in short time-and am looking at "the kingdom of Kerry." The aspect of the country looks dreary, like one whose people had fied; but quadrupeds appear to be multiplying and growing presentable for the English market. The bold peasantry—"the finest peasantry," to quote an agitator—are worse, mentally and financially, than their brothers farther north. Before I proceed with Waterford, &c., I must finish the humane agent whose zeal for his master I informed you of in my last. Thomas Foley, of Haggard, received notice to quit while sudering from pulmounty disease. When the crow-

bar brigade had torn down his humble dwell-ing and departed, he gathered a few sticks and erected a temporary hovel within the unroofed walls of his once happy home. His brother, who held the adjoining farm, got the farm from which Thomas had been evicted. He permitted him to remain in the unroofed house; but when the agent heard of this act of brotherly kindness, he sent his baillif to warn the brother in possession that if he did not put his brother and family out of the same when he heard this statement from the wife of the invalid, thought it too atroclous to be true, and sought the balliff, who informed him that it was true. and penalties of eviction, crawled from the walls of his old home with wife and children, but he could not go far; he entered a field in Haystown, in view of his hearthstone, threw up a few boughs against a fence and covered them with furze; a faggot served for a door. The first night he passed in this primi-tive dwelling was his last. The Rev. Richard Kelly, of Templetown, attended him; when he arrived to prepare the dying man for eternity the faggot was that posture administered the last sacraments of the Catholic Church to another victim of Irish land-lordism—according to law. Doré would have a lasting place in the memory of the benevolent if he were to illustrate the last moments of Thomas Foley, of

Ellen Gore, of Templetown, eighty years of age, was evicted the day subsequent to that when her danguter paid at the office of the agent the sum of £3 12s. ed. Not a copper was due when the excellent agent sent his bailiffs to remove the old woman and daughter, peaceably if possible, forculy if necessary, from their old home. They were at breakfast when the messengors of the agent arrived, but the latter did not give them time to finish it. Furniture, &c., were flong out upon the daughil, the rafter pulled down, the house unrooted. When the bailiffs had departed the creatures gathered all their little household affairs together and sought shelter inside the walls of their home, but no more so. In this miserable place the old woman, her grandchlidren, their parents and two unmarried daughters sought shelter. The old woman, from the fright, &c., took ili; word came to the agent that the Gores were clinique to the ruins of their former home. Hare was indignant at this infringement of the secred rights," and set out to—tell it not whereever civilization has laid a rail, built a school house or created a telegraph pole-put them out. The bailifs arrived in front of the mit, and with profine expressions demanded the poor creatures to leave immediately. The grandmother was indisposed and unable to obey the imperious summons, one of the gallant members of the "brigade" streak a match and swore he'd make the old 'un leave. He applied the match to the dry thatch, which the poor creatures had gathered and ifixed to preserve them from the bling winds. It blazed like flax; the women shriesed; the childrep screamed; the vinerable grandmother moaned inside; the bailiff cursed. One of the daughters dashed in through the smoke and blazing that the and brought out her gad mother, haf smothered and almost naked, amidst the jeers and laughter of these worthy ministers of landlord law in relaind. The brave girl respect to a familior daw in relaind. The brave girl respect of political and brough the dark the orgology are true; but Fa

the sun may rise upon the home of his boyhood; the shades of evening may witness the same rums, according to law.

Waterford county comprises an area of 721 square miles, or 481,553 acres, of which 325,345 are arable, 105,496 uncutivated, 23,498 in piantations; private demesnes, 1,525 in towns, and 5,779 under water. The leading land-lords are the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Start De Decies, Sir Henry Winston Earron, Bart., Edmand de la Poer. Lord disatings and Sir John H. Keane, Bart. "The wild Marquis of Waterford" was "the best landford that ever rived," so say the people; but his successor was not good, and the present one is unknown to kindness or badness, except in the case of his elopement with Mrs. Capcain Vivian. The services of "the crowbar brigade" have seldom been invoked, but the farmers are good paying teams and the reeling of the gentry is not so lavorable to bullock raising as in other parts of the country. But absenticism is known as well as in Tipperary. The trade of the bort of Waterford, however, keeps business pretty brisk throughout the country-white trade is good the Irish will not shed many tears for the absence of the aristocracy—and the city has a good seamhood traffic with Milford

Waterford, however, has never made many complaints, but her sons and daughters are as eager "to go to America" as any other in the province of Munster.

It was in Waterford Henry II. landed when he came with the Buil of Pope Adrian. He was an Englishman, and, of course, had nothing in his mind's eye or heart but "the best interests of the Holy See," when he, in the name of himself, handed Ireland over to Henry. It was from Waterford James II.—the last and most ignoble of the Stuarts—took his departure from the dominions of his family. It was in this old city that the eloquent General Thomas F. Meagher was born, whose services during the war and whose early and sudden death in the far West have endeared his memory to thousands in America and Ireland.

Poverty, in the habiliments of famine, has never touched her cabins, but the landlord is as omnipotent as in any other part of Ireland.

To first family in the county—the Waterford Beresford family—the Marqus is the head of it—dates its origin from the Anglo-Norman invasion. For over six handred years the family have edjoyed the great estate which supplies it with a princely income. Although the tenants do not receive leases there are lew evictious, owing to their thrilt and prompt, payments. But "a king who knows not over its many as he pleases: may incorporate the little garden and potato patches of Patrick O'Shanghnessy with the widow O'Kelly's two zero lot and, sand the former to "look for work," and the latter to the kind treatment of the differt workhouse. That the Marquis of Waterford has not done so nor many of his brother landlords, is owing entirely to the good recing that the society of Friends has engendered; but the tenants are as helpless as in any other part of ireland.

I had a conversation with a Waterford gentleman a few days past that is worth repeating. After the weather was pronounced upon 1 saked ham some questions about the relations existing between landlords and agents' and tenants' intercourse in this country.

Conrastronent—This Is, as I

questions and be so particular about the details of landlords' and agents' and tenants' intercourse in this country.

Correspondent—This is, as I presume you know already, the age of inquiry, of "commissioners." I may be one of the latter. I only seek for truth and nothing more.

GENTLEMAN—What interest can an American or Americans have in the Irish land questions? Surely they are not going to bother themselves with a subject that has been "spouted" about for half a century by every radical in the country.

Correspondent—My dear sir, Americans take an interest in the civil and social existence of every class of people upon the face of the earth. The oppressed have neit's sympathy, the oppressors their contempt. Although they do not, and probably never will, take the same profound interest in the tenant farmers of ireland as many of the Irish landlords took in the negroes of the Southern States, who were not so free, abstractly, as the Irish peasantry, but concretely and truly were, because not one of them ever saw his rooftop tumbled about his ears, not one was ever evicted, but they enlisted the gountine and unselfan sympathy of americals of the landlords of Ireland who have seen not castness of which they child, our who have

never seen or heard of a black man's door being

rent in whistey and making it show to please move vanity.

Correspondent—Why should a man improve what is not his; what he will never, perhaps, enjoy? If a tenant as I understand the custom of landord and tenant in Ireland) improves his farm his rent is increased, and if he domurs he's put out, and the toil of many years is relet to some other one; if he does not improve it he is a "good-for-nothing, lazy rascal;" so between improving and nonimproving he has ne chance to escape the exactions of the land-lord.

lord.

GENTLEMAN—Very few (I don't believe any) good, industrious tenants are ever disturbed. If they would pay more attention to the landlord and less to the priest there would be less trouble.

CORRESPONDENT—That is, if they would vote as the landlord desires, improve their holdings, and be—very humble. GENTLEMAN—What can the Americans do to help

GENTLEMAN—What can the Americaus do to help the matter?

Correspondent—Nothing, directly; but they would like to know the status of the Irish tenant, and why so many are evicted every hall year. Public opinion in America is not, perhaps, very influential in Engiand; but it has and always will have some influence. As certain English philanthropists and orators were very zealous in exposing the American slave trade, it will not be deemed, I hope, latrusive for American journafists to ventilate and expose the injustice of a system of land tenure that is the worst on the face of the globe.

GENTLEMAN (with a sarcasite smile)—Won't the Fenians inform them?

Coerespondent—Americans won't receive information from irresponsible persons; they care very little about the sayings or doings of Fenians or orangemen.

Mangerton and Mogililicuddy's Reeks are in view as I finish; a mist envelopes the former, but as Kerry is a "kingdom," I reserve her landless and landlords, acres and social status, for my next.

Insubordination and Attempted Mutlay on Board an Iron-Clad War Ship-A Relic of

the Jeff Davis Navy. Cork, Sept. 22, 1899. On Saturday last an exciting event occurred in the harbor of Queenstown. Since the cruise of the reserve fleet last June the Scorpion, one of the irongovernment and purchased by the English, has been lying in our harbor, with the exception of a trip sh she proved herself wholly unit for sea. On the above day orders were issued to prepare for a cruise to Bermuda, and the fact having been communicated to the crew the entire ship's company declined to proceed on such a voyage, alleging as their reason that the vessel was utterly unseaworthy and would founder before she had steamed quarter of the distance. This insubordination was at once signalised to the Admiral on shore, who confined the crew to their snip and put the ringleaders in irons. The officials, well knowing that the crew had firm grounds for their protest, resorted to no guillationing, strange as it may seem, but communicated the fact to the admiralty, whose chief Lord, Mr. Childers, is at present at sea with the Channel fleet on their way from Lisbon to Queens, town, when an official inquiry will be made there on arrival, and likely the orders will be connermanced and the Scorpion sont to Devonport as a condemned ship. She at present ites anchored close to the guardiship's guns, and the crew of the latter has been reinforced by men from the guaboats to protect her in case the mutuneers should take possession of their ship and escape with her to sea. The excitement is intense here, and people who do not sympathize with the nationalists look upon it as a bad omen for the coming of the Lords of the Admiraity and Lord Lieutenant—the former to perform the ceremony of inaugurating the royal docks and the laster to be feted by the corporation of Cork, who in return expect their head, Mr. lingerty, to be knighted. What a chance Mr. Daniel O'sullivan, the present Mayor's predecessor, lost, and what a furor ins biundering speech about Femanism on the occasion would create! The latter, it will be remembered, was removed from his position as Mayor's pristory before the tendent of the departure for the United States.

The very latest advices had from official sources here state that a communication has been received from the Admiralty in London, countermanding the order to sand the Scorpion to Bormuda. The Scorpion goes to Portsmouth to be overhauled. proceed on such a voyage, alleging as their reason

SAXONY.

The Fire in the Dresden Opera House-Art

The Fire in the Dresden Opera House—Art
Treasures in Peril.

[From the London Telegraph, Sept, 23.]
Every lover of art must have trembled to bear that
the precious "Madonna" of the Dresden Gallery,
wha all the other inestimable treasures of that
famous collection, had been in imminent peril of
destruction. A fire broke out on Tuesday in the
Royal Opera House, which, as so many of our
travelled countrymen already know, is part of the
group of editiess in the Alstadt of the capital of
Saxony and connected with the palace by a covered
way. Closely united with both are the famous
Grone-Geweibe, or Green Vaults, containing a splendid series of precious specimens in jeweiry, porceiam and carvings in amber and ivory; and the
Stallgebäude, with its statuary and ancient armor,
inbraries, cabinots of engravings, gatherings of
exquisite Meissen china, and portraits of all the
Bavarian and Saxon princes. But all these might
have been gladly surrendered to the flames rather
than the incomparable chef drawner of Raphael, the
loss of which, not to name many another glory of
the Museum, would have left the whole civilized
world poorer. Happily the "devouring element"
has been contented with the Court theatre; but such
a danger ought to put on the alert all those who have
national collections in their charge. Theatres we
can make again; but not the beautiful and perfect national concertions in their charge. Theatres we can make again; but not the beautiful and perfect pictures. Hence, those who have such works in charge, whether they are municipalities or royalities, kings or pontiffs, should regard themselves as trustees for mannind, and should provide better methods of safety than the utterly inadequate and unconsolatory plan of mere insurance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is expected that Prince Charles of Roumania will cause himself to be named king.

At a recent military review held at Beverloo, in

Belgium, two detachments of cavalry collided when at full charge. Some fourteen men and two officers were seriously wounded.

At Chateau Thierry, France, a man endeavored to commit suicide by crucifying himself. When discovered his two feet and one hand were natied to the wood and the other hand pierced.

The late Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen has left a considerable legacy in cash to the Fortyseventh regiment of the line, of the Prussian army All the members from the colonel downward receive a proportionate share.

a proportionate share.

The Duke of Portland has bought another estate in Cattiness. The estate of Strath was put up for sale at £8,500, and after competition was knocked down to the Duke at £9,40. Less than twenty years ago it was purchased for £2,425.

FOREIEN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A number of bronze Buddhistic images, recently dug up in the fortress of Gwallor, have been presented to the Indian Museum.

A French chemist has discovered a process by

which the numbers on houses are rendered visible at night by the application of a phosphoric paste, which can be renewed once a month.

Important ancient discoveries have been made at Marculi, France. The remains of some 230 Gaul warriors were found, with quite an arsenal of lances, javelius and axes, besides buckies, earrings bearing traces of enamel, and also glass and copper bowls. The greatest curiosity consisted in a quantity of harroins.

CHINA.

Prince Kung's Rebuff to British Royalty. The overland China mail of July 22, to hand in England on the 6th of September, contains the foi-

England on the 6th of September, contains the following statement:—

"We learn upon the best authority that Prince King has declared to the British Minister that he will not receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh upon his expecied visit to Pekin. Mr. Burlingame will be pleased when he hears of Prince Kung's decision. An interesting subject of speculation is afforded by this item of news. There is no doubt of its authenticity, and it is withat so extremely probable that we can readily accept it as true. The refusal of Prince Kung to receive his Royal Highness seems at first sight unimportant, until it be receited how great is the objection entertained by the Chinese to permitting a "barbarian" to see the Emperor. Any official interview with Prince Kung on the part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinurgh could only have for its object the arrangement of an interview with the prince Kung gives a notice which he hopes will have the effect of keeping his Royal Highness out of Fekin altogether, and so preventing the discussion of the much dreaded question.

Crops in North Carolina.—The crop prospects

CROPS IN NORTH CANOLINA.—The crep prospects in North Carolina, according to Governor Holden, are very promising, and it is believed that the yield of the cotton will reach 200,000 bales, the quantity produced in 1840, and will bring more than twice the amount of money pad for the crop in that year. The crops of 1850 were the largest ever raised in North Carolina, and this year the yield of the wheat and of the corn will be much larger.—Wilmengion Journal

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.

Auxiety Concerning Earthquakes-Politic Matters-Progress of Public Works. VALPARAISO, Sept. 3, 1969.

The news brought here by the steamer Payta, of which the Lima correspondent will already have informed the readers of the Herald, caused the most intense excitement throughout th and great fears are entertained that another calamity like that of 1868 had befalled Peru. The violence of the shock expe-rienced by the vessel gave rise to the natural belief that on the main land the movement was more severely felt. The general anxiety is by no means caimed, and the predictions of the German sons are preparing to leave the cities during the fatal period and seek refuge in the safer villages and suburbs. There the danger to be run arises from the crevasses, but in cities both crevasses and falling buildings lend their aid to add to the terror and consternation of the inhabitants. Chile, in times gone by, has been a severe sufferer from earthquakes, and the recollection of the sad fate of our immediate neighbors in Mondoza and Peru does not tend to aliay the anxious feelings now gaining ground. Even if Faib's predictions are found to be erroneous they have already caused almost the moral effects of the foretold calamity.

now gaining ground. Even if Falb's predictions are found to be erroneous they have already caused aimost the moral effects of the foretold calamity. Earthquakes, yellow fever and cholers stop at our frontiers, and it would seem that Providence had placed efficient guardians at our gases always stornty refusing the vise to the passports of such disagreeable trayellers. In Valparaiso and the ports of the South it is proposed to take the most valuable goods from the Custom thouses, thus avoiding any danger from the inroads of the sea, that during last year caused such destruction to private and public property, and all vossels in those ports during the time of the case with take such precautions as the nature of the case with require. Even in rates of maurance on coastwine ships and their cargoes an advance is spitiopased, and this is one of the most palpable proofs to foreigners of the psecular position in which we find outsives.

Politics has languished greatly during the past week. Congress has met seldom, and the subject under discussion is whether the government sheld defray the travelling expenses of the four chilesa bishops during their voyage to and from the Edumenical Council. The opposition bases its argument upon the uggiessingss of the expense, while the government ands the masters with the hope of securing the aid of the Church party in the elections of acxing earthquakes and sea hores far in their rear.

A proposition made to Congress by the Minister of War, for permission to increase the army 1,500 men, has met with the most determined denation the part of the opposers of the government. The Minister insunated that the measure was necessary in view of the yet unsettled state of things on the Indian frontier, where, aithough peace is now generally restored, a strong force is necessary to protect the numerous settlers now there and those who, attracted by the great fertility of the district, are flocking thinter. Thus, however, was speedily discovered to be a subterfuge, and it was openly declared tha

will be instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

The rumors regarding the movements of Colonel Prado, ex-Dictator of Poru, have been scoped by the announcement in a newspaper published in Montevideo of his arrival in that place and his intention of remaining there until the saling of the next steamer for Europe, in which vessel he had taken passing for himself and family. It was supposed that he was to proceed to Rio to take possession of the Peruvian monitors, and the Peruvian government was so alarmed as to send a vessel of war to intercept him. Colonel Prado's experience in Peru should have convinced him of the questionable pleasure attached to high positions in that republic.

SALVADOR.

Trade Prospects Favorable-The Asnual

The general news from Salvador continues favorable. Government is doing all possible to develop the mercantile and industrial resources of the country, and with good results. The new iron pier country, and with good results. The new iron plar at La Libertad will be finished very shortly. The practice of adulterating indigo, the chief crop of the republic, is condemned by the authorities, and strict orders have been issued for the punishment of all persons found engaged in the practice. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at the capital at ten influxes to four o'clock in the afternoon on August 25. Government has adopted the necessary measures to protect and facilitate merchants and others passing to and from the coming important annual fairs of Chaiatenango, San Vicente, Susue-peque and San Miguel, at which a large number of foreigners are generally in attendance for the purpose of dealing in indigo and other products of the country. This has been a favorable season for the cultivation of indigo, and the crop promises to be very large.

HONDURAS.

Median Re-Elected President-Rumors Regarding Public Works.

PANAMA, Sopt. 27, 1860.

The question as to who should fill the Presidential chair for the ensuing term of office has been settled by Congress declaring in favor of President Medins, by Congress declaring in favor of President Medina, who was selected in February last to act from February, 1870, to 1874. Congress closed its session on the 19th of August. General Rousscau, late United States Minister to this republic, took his leave of the government on the 10th of August. A local paper, speaking of the progress made in the construction of the Honduras railroad, says that there are already six miles of rails laid, sixteen miles of road levelied and seventy cleared; but all reports made public either in Honduras or abroad in regard to this enterprise are so conflicting it is impossible to place reliance in any of them. Brigadier General Macsimo Cordon died in the port of Augusta.

COSTA RICA.

Prorogation of Congress—Railrond Projects.

Panama, Sept. 27, 1869.

Congress has prorogaed its sittings for thirty days ionger. The project for the construction of a railroad across this republic from Port Limon on the Atlantic to some point on the Pacific continues to attract considerable attention. The reports made public by those interested in the undertaking, and received by last mail, are naturally favorable. The English steamer Atrato had touched at Limon and landed General Spaulding, callef engineer, and a party of assistants, together with building materials, tools, tents and provisions. The survey and layings of the rails in the port was to be started at onco, and the construction of the road to commence in the last days of August. General Spaulding was to repair to New York for the purpose of completing the atrangements necessary to carry out the work. The people of Costa Rica need a good cart road for the valley of San Jose, the capital, to the Atlantic, and will have one before long, but a railroad cannot be supported by the country. The present scheme is similar to a dozen others thus started at different times during the past five years in the various Coutral American States, which are destined never, at any rafe for many years, to be carried through.

Manyland Coal Trade,—During last week 19,955 Prorogation of Congress-Railroad Projects.

Mantland Coal Thads.—During last week 19,955 tons of coal were shipped from Cumberland, over the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, maxing for the year 467,873 tons, an increase of 147,635 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year. The shipments of coal from the same place so far this year over the Estimore and Ohio Railroad reach 145,144 tons, an increase of 305,559 tons. Total increase by both lines, 453,224 tons,—Ballimore San, O.f. c.